

12 CIO Leaders to Attend London Labor Parley

Katyn and Poland
An Editorial
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Daily Worker

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FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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END 2-YEAR LENINGRAD SIEGE

CIO Leaders to Attend London Labor Parley

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The CIO Executive Board today launched a nationwide drive for economic stabilization, including revision of the "Little Steel" formula to meet increases in the cost of living.

Earlier in the day, the board endorsed CIO President Philip Murray's action in accepting the invitation to send representatives to the World Labor Congress in London next June called by the British Trade Union Congress.

The board approved 12 CIO representatives, including Murray, the nine vice-presidents, secretary James B. Carey and general counsel Lee Pressman.

Selection of the top-notch CIO leadership to go to the London Congress made it plain that the CIO plans to play a major role at the meeting.

At the close of the day's session, Murray told reporters that the board had unanimously gone on record as reaffirming the stand taken by the Philadelphia convention last November in opposing National Service legislation.

CONTROL OF PROFITS

The CIO has been opposed to and will continue to oppose the enactment of any National Service legislation. In addition to the evils inherent in the attempt to resort to compulsory labor, the approach embodied in National Service legislation is ineffectual and actually contains dangers of further complicating rather than aiding our manpower situation.

Murray said that the resolution was approved by all unions represented, including those which have previously indicated they favored National Service legislation as part of the President's five-point war mobilization program.

The resolution on wage policy emphasized the failure of other phases of the stabilization program, particularly control of profits and the high cost of living.

Murray said that the study of the cost of living made by the CIO and the AFL shows an increase of 46 1/2 per cent as against the 35 per cent allowed in the "Little Steel" formula and the 23 1/2 per cent estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INFLATION PERILS

Wage revision asked by the CIO, the resolution said, "would simply fulfill the commitment given to the people by the Price Control Law of Oct. 2, 1942."

Failure to adjust wages, the resolution pointed out, "lays a basis for disruption and disunity on the domestic front."

Tying in wages to the whole problem of a stable war economy, the CIO said that it recognizes "our obligation to bring the message to all America that stabilization of our domestic economy to avoid the

How Tokio Tortures the Heroes of Bataan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Japanese have tortured, starved and wantonly murdered American and Filipino soldiers captured on Bataan and Corregidor, the Army and Navy charged tonight in a joint statement based on reports of three American officers who escaped from the Philippines after a year's imprisonment.

The reports were prepared by Navy Cmdr. Melvyn H. McCoy, Indianapolis; Lt. Col. S. M. Melnik, Dumore, Pa., of the Coast Artillery Corps, and Lt. Col. (then Captain) William E. Dyess, Albany, Tex., of the Air Corps. Dyess was subsequently killed in a fighter plane crash at Burbank, Calif. Melnik is now on duty in the Southwest Pacific with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. McCoy is assigned in the United States.

Their reports assert that several times as many American prisoners have died, mostly from starvation, forced hard labor and general brutality, than have been officially reported. The Japanese have officially reported through the Red Cross some 1,400 deaths due to disease and malnutrition and 800 resulting from battle wounds.

"At one prison camp, Camp O'Donnell, about 2,200 American prisoners died in April and May, 1942," the report said. "In the camp at Cabanatuan about 3,000

Americans died up to the end of Oct., 1942. Still heavier mortality occurred among the Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell."

Abuse of the prisoners began as soon as they surrendered on Bataan, the report said.

TRENCH GRAVES

"Though beaten, hungry and tired from the terrible last days of combat on Bataan, though further resistance was hopeless, our American soldiers and their Filipino comrades in arms would not have surrendered had they known the fate in store for them," Col. Dyess reported.

Prisoners from Bataan were marched under grueling conditions to Camp O'Donnell. Within a week the death rate among American soldiers was 20 a day and among Filipinos 150 a day.

"After two weeks the death rate had increased to 50 a day among the Americans and 500 a day among the Filipinos," the report continued. "To find men strong enough to dig graves was a problem. Shallow trenches were dug to hold 10 bodies each. . . .

"One dilapidated building was set aside and called a hospital. Hundreds of men lay naked on the bare floor without covering of any kind. There was no medicine of

any kind. The doctors had not even water to wash human waste from their patients. Some afflicted with dysentery remained out in the weather near the latrines until they died.

"Men shrank from 200 pounds to 90. They had no buttocks. They were human skeletons."

At Cabanatuan it was not unusual for 20 per cent of a detail to be worked to death, the report said. Seventy-five per cent were killed in one instance that way.

The trek from Bataan to Camp O'Donnell was described by its survivors as the "march of death."

It began, Col. Dyess reported, when thousands of prisoners were herded together at Mariveles Air Field on Bataan at daylight April 10, 1942. Some had food but were not permitted to eat. Personal belongings were taken away. Those possessing Japanese tokens or money were beheaded.

By groups of 500 to 1,000 the prisoners were marched along the highway from Bataan towards San Fernando, Pampanga Province. The Japanese beat the marchers with sticks. They marched without food or water. The day was scorching hot.

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Tosno Taken; Nazis Cracking On North Front

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Hard-driving Soviet armies have completely liberated Leningrad and its suburbs, driving battered German forces back 42 to 60 miles in 12 days of savage fighting, triumphant Order of the Day announced tonight, and the latest Soviet communiqué said further Red Army advances had captured the northeastern anchor of the crumbling German defense lines and had driven to within 40 miles of the Estonian border.

The Order of the Day, issued by General Leonid A. Govorov and the Leningrad War Council instead of Premier Joseph Stalin, as is usual, said more than 700 towns and villages already had been freed and that "the advance continues."

The regular Soviet communiqué issued shortly afterward bore out these words by announcing the capture of Tosno, major German stronghold at the junction of the Leningrad-Moscow and Tosno-Narva railways 33 miles southeast of the Volosovo junction point on the Tosno-Narva line only 40 miles east of the Estonian border, and more than 40 other localities.

NAZIS ON THE RUN

The Germans were on the run on the entire front from south of Leningrad to Lake Ilmen and in only a few sectors were able even to mount weak counter-attacks designed to facilitate the escape of their main forces.

After taking Tosno, a major Nazi stronghold, the victorious Soviet troops cleared all of the 18 miles of railway and highway from Tosno to Lyuban and were fighting in the outskirts of the latter city, according to the communiqué as recorded here. This railway is the vital double-track line from Moscow to Leningrad, of which only 25 to 30 miles south of Lyuban now remain in German hands.

Northwest and southwest of Novgorod, at the south end of the great northern battle area, several new towns were taken by the Soviets. The advance north and west of these Soviet units is designed to trap an estimated 250,000 German troops between the Novgorod and the Soviet Army striking west from Leningrad.

The latest German counter-attack was attempted east of Vinista and northwest of Kristinova but, the communiqué said, the Nazis were thrown back with heavy losses. The attacks patently were made in an effort to relieve the terrific Soviet pressure and facilitate the escape from the slowly closing trap of scores of thousands of battered German troops.

CITY ENTIRELY FREED

The unique Order of the Day celebrating the final and complete liberation of the ancient capital of the Czars, called for 24 salutes by 24 cannon, which boomed out in Leningrad beginning at 8 P. M. Leningrad time.

"An assignment of historical importance has been achieved: The City of Leningrad is entirely freed of the enemy blockade and from the barbarous artillery shelling by the enemy," the Order of the Day said. It added that the Soviets "have broken through and overcome on all fronts at Leningrad the German's heavily fortified defenses echeloned far in depth and prepared a long time in advance, and have captured by storm the most important centers of resistance and enemy defense bases."

The mighty Red Army offensive

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GOP Stalls Senate Soldier Vote Action

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senate Republicans today blocked any chance of getting a vote on the issue of Federal ballot machinery for servicemen until next week.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley expressed the "hope" that the Senate could vote on the soldier vote issue today.

But Senator Wallace White of Maine, acting Republican leader, promptly objected and said that there were at least half a dozen Republican Senators who wanted to make speeches.

Despite the President's demand for prompt action, it looks as if Senate Republicans under the general leadership of Ohio defeatist Robert Taft are succeeding in delaying a show-down in the Senate until the House takes up the bill next Tuesday.

They are counting on the tightly-knit Republican-poll tax alliance in the House to pass the Rankin state's rights bill branded by the President as a "fraud."

ADMITTS FEAR OF VOTES

At the same time, Senator Rufus C. Holman, Oregon Republican, admitted frankly that he is against the soldier vote bill because he is afraid it might help the President to get re-elected.

Holman said that the "difficulty centers around the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Army is himself a candidate for the Presidency."

"If he would eliminate himself from that advantageous or unfair position, I think debate on the pending bill would cease," Holman declared.

The Oregon labor-baiter, who is worried about his own reelection in November has introduced an amendment that would make President Roosevelt eligible to administer the soldier vote bill if he resigned his office.

If the President won't oblige, Holman would have ex-President Hoover given the authority to administer the legislation.

Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, co-sponsor of the bill, went after Holman, ridiculing his assertions

Clergy Hit 'Peace' Talk Set for Holmes Church

By Art Shields

New York religious leaders are profoundly disturbed by the penetration into a New York church of treasonable "Peace Now" movement, which urges a negotiated peace with the Nazis.

Sharp protest is being voiced by church spokesmen and religious editors at the news that Dr. George W. Hartmann, "Peace Now" leader, will speak in the Community Church, 40 E. 36th Street, Feb. 20 with Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the church pastor, presiding.

Hartmann's subject is "Peace Now." That means that he will repeat the call he makes at every meeting for a negotiated peace that would leave the Nazi system intact.

CHURCH MEN PROTEST

That is Goebbels' line. Hartmann should not be permitted to speak.

Shall the voice of Goebbels resound in a New York church auditorium Feb. 20? If you say "No" wire, or telephone Mayor LaGuardia and Dr. John Haynes Holmes pastor of the Community Church, 40 East 35 St., where Dr. George W. Hartmann, "Peace Now" leader, expects to urge a negotiated peace with Hitler in the evening of Feb. 20.

Treason must not attack the people of our city.

Then there is the A. J. Muste group, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, another beneficiary of the United Peace Chest. James Bristol, its Philadelphia secretary, is a recent graduate of the Federal Penitentiary in Danbury, Conn., where he served 14 months as a draft evader.

FUNDS FOR HITLER

The United Peace Chest drive was launched Jan. 17 in the Bellevue Stratford, with a symposium, at which Libby, Bristol and other negotiated peace leaders came out openly with treasonous demands for an immediate armistice. It has a local goal of \$20,000—but the going is no too good, the campaign secretary told the Daily Worker

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Repel Nazi Blow On Rome Front

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Jan. 27 (UP).—Allied troops have thrown back the first serious German counter-attack below Rome with heavy enemy losses, and tank and artillery clashes are rising to battle intensity all along a panhandle-shaped beachhead extending to within 20 miles of the Eternal City, dispatches reported tonight.

The Rome beachhead has been substantially reinforced with troops and heavy arms, it was revealed, but the Germans are now pulling back the motorized units they sent southward prior to the landings, and are rushing other troops to the new front by plane and glider.

French troops taking over the brunt of the Cassino Front offensive cut across the Germans' important supply road to Atina and bore down on Cassino from the northwest, as horse-drawn German artillery was observed quitting the area, presumably for the Rome front.

Maintaining a "round-the-clock" offensive against the tenuous German supply lines between the two fronts, Allied assault bombers were concentrating on a score of junctions and Allied warships including cruisers repeatedly bombarded the Terracina and Formia bottlenecks of the Aprilia way.

Tito Opens Drive In Montenegro

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A Post Office Subcommittee of the House today unanimously approved the Lynch bill making dissemination of anti-Semitic and other race hate propaganda through the mails a criminal offense.

The action of the subcommittee headed by Rep. Samuel Weiss of Pennsylvania was taken over the objection of Post Office Department officials.

The subcommittee reduced penalties in the measure to \$1,000 and a one year jail sentence for original perpetrators of anti-Semitic propaganda and \$500 and a six month jail sentence for accessories.

Organized labor, progressive leaders and legislators expressed gratification at the news.

Congressman Walter A. Lynch,

reached by telephone by the Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit, stated that "it is very gratifying that the bill has been favorably reported out by the sub-committee. I feel confident that the full committee will likewise act favorably upon it."

"The committee acted with reason and understanding," declared Congressman Samuel Weiss, head of the sub-committee. "I compliment the committee for their prompt and judicious action on a measure that will do a great deal to ferret out those subversive interests who are attempting to disunite the American people."

In answer to a query from the Freiheit, Congressman Thomas G. Burch, Chairman, House of Rep-

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Heroes of Leningrad Defense



Marshal Klement Voroshilov, left, and Lt. Gen. Andrei Zhdanov, head of the Leningrad Defense Council. Marshal Voroshilov organized the defense of the city when the Germans first approached it in September, 1941. Zhdanov supervised the defense of the city during the long 28-month blockade.

House Group Okays Anti-Bias Measure

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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Hearst Polls New Caledonia on 4th Term and Is He Surprised!

The Hearst press, anxious to add its snarl to the reactionary howl against the possibility of Roosevelt running for a fourth term, got into a mess, it seems.

Hearst's International News Service conducted a poll among U. S. officers and soldiers in New Caledonia under Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Halsey. Results must have made Mr. Hearst's eyes pop. Even among the officers the vote was pretty close on a fourth term. Army officers voted 166 for a fourth term while 190 voted against. Army enlisted men voted 229 to 251. Navy

officers voted 90 for a fourth term, as to 82 against. The majority of Navy enlisted men voted for—163 to 161.

Biggest surprise must have come to Mr. Hearst from the Negro soldiers who voted solidly for a fourth term.

Meanwhile, the campaign of Hearst, the Daily News and other newspapers to force General MacArthur into the presidential campaign received a shocking set-back. Voting on the question: "Would you favor a military man for President?" they voted this way:

	Yes	No
Army and Marine officers...	14	342
Army and Marine enlisted...	27	453
Navy officers...	0	172
Navy enlisted...	4	320
Colored Army soldiers...	0	85

It should be noted that this poll took place right in Gen. MacArthur's military ballroom.

The poll shows, for one thing, why the Hoover Republicans are trying so desperately to prevent the armed forces from voting under adequate federal-supervised machinery. The poll shows—even among officers—powerful fourth term sentiment.

Dr. William G. Clark-Duff, Australian-born pastor of the important Duryea Presbyterian Church on Sterling Place and Underhill Ave., Brooklyn, called the Feb. 20 meeting "an entering wedge" to split the war effort.

Speaking from the "standpoint of a Christian," the Presbyterian pastor said he wanted to emphasize the enormous sacrifices the people had made in their war for survival against the fascist aggressors.

"Our children must not have

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Get Tougher With Franco, Eden Urged

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was requested today in the House of Commons to warn Francisco Franco that further breaches of Spain's "neutrality" might result in imposition by the Allies of oil and other economic sanctions.

The request came in a question submitted to Eden by Tom Delberg, independent member from Essex. Delberg asked whether Eden was "aware that political organizations in Spain are helping recruit Spanish seamen for German U-boat service, and will he warn Gen. Franco that a continued occurrence of such breaches of neutrality will cause the Allies to deprive Spain of all and other necessary supplies?"

Eden made no immediate reply.

At the same time, a Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman said that Royal Navy patrols are halting Spanish ships suspected of carrying war material for Germany from South America and taking them to Gibraltar for contraband searches.

(CBS correspondent Charles Shaw reported in a broadcast from London that the British are unsatisfied with the recent Spanish promise to guard against future sabotage attempts, such as the recent planting of time bombs in shipments of oranges to Britain.)

Postpone 'Daily' Banquet Today

Postponement of the trade union banquet, which was to have been held Friday honoring the Daily Worker, was announced yesterday. A change in dates was made necessary by the scheduling of an executive council meeting of the CIO in Washington and by conflict with several other important meetings. Announcement of a new date for the function will be made soon.

'Luga Trap' Slowly Tightens

By a Veteran Commander

As we pointed out yesterday, the "Luga Trap" tightens at least as far as German heavy materiel is concerned. The latest Soviet announcement as to such materiel captured in the last eleven days bears out this contention. The following stuff was captured by the Red Army: 619 guns of various calibers, including 116 of the heaviest (between 150 and 406 mm.), 454 mortars, 1,369 machine guns, 7,300 rifles, 60 tanks, 24 armored cars, 350 motor vehicles and a lot of other materiel of war. The Red Army destroyed 158 tanks, 200 guns, 497 machine guns, 245 mortars, 901 motor vehicles, etc. Forty thousand German officers and men were killed and 3,000 taken prisoners.

We see that three times more guns were captured than destroyed, almost twice as many mortars and almost three times as many machine guns were captured than destroyed. This is the result of the "materiel trap" which the Red Army sprung on the Germans.

General Meretskov has advanced to within five miles of Shymak, at the western tip of Lake Ilmen and his center has pushed to Ostrov which is on the upper reaches of the Luga River and only ten miles from the north-south railroad running to Dno. General Govorov's right flank is spilling over the Gatchina-Narva railroad in a southerly direction. Thus, as far as German manpower is concerned, the trap is 65 miles deep and has a "mouth" 65 miles wide. It is not much of a trap: the "mouth" is still much too wide. Furthermore, the ferocity of the battles is such that it is hard to expect any sizeable number of German prisoners to be taken (look at the above figures).

This is a fight to the death and the Germans know it. The stubbornness of their defense is manifest in the fact that they still cling to Tosno and Chudovo on the Leningrad-Moscow main line. This section of railroad is of no earthly good to them, but they realize what the consequence of its capture by the Red Army will be: it will be a flow of reserves and materiel pouring into the Leningrad base.

The Germans continue their fierce counterattacks east of Vinnitsa and north of Khristinovka. They do not move forward an inch, but they do hold up General Vatutin's progress toward the Lvov-Zhmerinka-Odesa railroad, and this is their immediate objective.

THE news of the fighting in Italy mostly comes from Bari and other such none-too-reliable sources. It is, therefore, pretty difficult to form a definite opinion. For instance, we still do not know whether or not we have occupied Cassino and whether or not we have reached the Apennine Way. It is known that the Germans are still attacking vigorously on the front of the Fifth Army and the French north of Cassino have been pushed back somewhat. On the other hand, the British have advanced along the sea. Allied cruisers and destroyers have pounded the coastal defenses of the Apennine Way between Formia and Terracina in order to prevent a shift of German troops from the southern flank of the Fifth Army front to the right flank of the Allied beachhead beyond the Pontine Marshes.

It is to be expected that the German counterblow against the beachhead will develop at any moment now. It is fortunate that our troops have had five days to prepare for such a counterblow.

CIO Leather Union Sues Strike Inciters

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The first court action in the United States under the Smith-Connally act was filed in Federal Court today by 297 members of the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

The unionists demand \$25,000 in damages from the inciters of strikes last November which hit 11 Peabody, Mass., leather plants where the IFLW is sole bargaining agent and operates under contracts. The damages represent wages lost during the three-week period when disrupters, led by James F. Dunn, a former union organizer, sought to split the organization by calling the strikes and forcing them through over the will of the membership.

In filing the suit, the CIO unionists are invoking a clause in the Smith-Connally law which provides for payment of damages where injury is suffered through infraction of its mandate.

DEFIED UNION

Dunn and his associates not only invoked the stoppage against the will of the union but defied President Roosevelt and the War Labor Board when both ordered resumption of production. Three of the 11 plants were working on important war orders, producing leggings for servicemen on duty in Alaska.

CIO union leaders said that America Firsters and other anti-war elements were involved in the disruptive moves which started with an attempt to split the local union away from the CIO. When that failed, they said, Dunn and those working with him tried to force through the strike, using squads in some cases to turn away workers from their jobs.

In calling the strike, the Dunn clique contended that two of their men had been unfairly discharged from a union plant. The WLB found against them in this issue after a hearing.

After the developments were well under way, Dunn and his disaffected clique joined the AFL Leather Workers Union. This union as well as Dunn and the individuals working with him are named as defendants in the civil suit.

Just prior to the strike, the Massachusetts Superior Court upheld the CIO as official bargaining agent in the Peabody plants and issued an injunction banning the

HELPERS!

You, too, can help save. Buy your D.W. at the same stand every day!



Bulgaria Deputies Urge Gov't Better Ties With USSR

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Opposition groups, with one quarter of the seats in the Bulgarian parliament, urged Wednesday that Bulgaria improve relations with the USSR, and withdraw its troops from Yugoslavia and Greece, according to Stockholm reports.

The first meeting of the Bulgarian Parliament after the recent heavy raids on Sofia, the capital, the Opposition demanded a change in policy toward the Soviet Union. Reference to withdrawal of troops from lands where Bulgaria has no real claim evidently refers to sections of Yugoslavia, Macedonia and Greece where the Bulgarian fascist regime has been cooperating with Hitler.

The Opposition deputies also demanded better relations with Turkey and a reconstruction of the present government.

Judging from these reports via Stockholm the deputies spoke for the Otechestven Front, the "Fatherland Front" which is a coalition of five democratic parties in Bulgaria. Two of them, the Communists and Left Agrarians are illegal; the other three are represented in the Parliament.

It was reported on Jan. 19 that all five had united on a 12-point program demanding that Bulgaria abandon its ties with Germany and establish friendly relations with the United Nations.

Soviets End 2-Year Siege Of Leningrad

(Continued from Page 1)

which liberated Leningrad and threatened disaster to the whole northern segment of the German lines was announced on Jan. 18, exactly a year after the Red Army had broken through the Nazi siege lines and established a narrow corridor through which the defenders were supplied.

The offensive opened on Jan. 14 but was first announced four days later. Govorov struck with paralyzing force at a number of points and succeeded in flanking the strongest Nazi positions. Then began a systematic severing of German communications and a slaughter of the isolated Nazis cut off from their fellows. Only yesterday Moscow announced that in this campaign more than 40,000 Germans had been killed and over 3,000 captured.

General Govorov's Order of the Day congratulated his victorious troops, sailors of the Red Fleet who aided the drive and the citizens of Leningrad.

"I express gratitude to all the troops of the front for their magnificent military operations, as well as to the sailors of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet who partook of the fighting for the liberation of Leningrad from the blockade," he said.

"Citizens of Leningrad, staunch people of Leningrad, together with the troops on the Leningrad Front you have kept our native town free. With great pain and with iron will, overcoming all the difficulties and sufferings of blockade, you have forged victory over the enemy, dedicating all your strength to the cause of victory."

"Glory to the soldiers of the Leningrad Front! Glory to the workers of the town of Leningrad and eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the struggle for the town of Leningrad and for the freedom and independence of our Fatherland. Under the leadership of the Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union, great Stalin, go forward to the full expulsion of the German monsters from our soil. Death to the German invaders!"

House Body OK's Anti-Bias Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives, Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, declared that the full committee would meet in the very near future to consider the favorable report of the Subcommittee on the Lynch Bill.

Maurice Rosenberg, national administrative secretary of the Jewish People's Committee said that "Now is the time to increase the efforts and activities in behalf of this bill."

"If enacted it will go a long way toward destroying the Nazi technique to create disunity in America between racial and religious groups," affirmed Judge Nathan D. Pearlman, vice president of the American Jewish Congress.

Negro leader and prominent trade unionist Ferdinand C. Smith hailed the action "a splendid advance in the fight against discrimination. All labor should concentrate their energy to pushing the Lynch Bill to final enactment."



"Mein Fuehrer, have you noticed this is 'leap year'?"

Gabriel in the London Daily Worker.

Uruguay People Gird Against 5th Column

By Bill Mardo

"Herrera must go to jail!" The deep-felt sentiments of the Uruguayan people rang through the streets of Montevideo, as delegates from the First National Youth Congress of Uruguay marched to the monument of their nation's founder, Jose Artigas.

The platform of the General Workers Union: "All out for a united front in Parliament, so that together, we will be able to act against the Nazi-fascist elements."

"Ban 'El Debate'—move against Herrera and his conspirators." "Support the government of Dr. Ameghino!"

Alarmed by the pro-Nazi junta in Bolivia, many sections of the Uruguayan democratic front are swinging into action to stymie the "Herreristas" hopes for a fascist coup d'etat. (Luis Alberto de Herrera, the "Uruguayan Hoover," and leader of the pro-fascist Blanco Party, saw his presidential aspirations blown sky-high in 1938 when Dr. Juan Ameghino beat him out for office.)

Realizing full well that what happened in Bolivia and Argentina only served to stimulate the convictions of their own native fascists, the Uruguayan trade unions and youth movement, together with democratic political parties, are more militantly seeking the means of establishing a broad unity to squish the Uruguayan fifth-columnists.

After concluding their sessions of the First National Youth Congress, a large delegation from the Congress visited the President, Dr. Ameghino, and spent an hour-and-a-half with him discussing the actions of the youth body.

Ameghino expressed satisfaction with the resolutions that were adopted by Congress, and then the President reviewed the situation in Uruguay. Workers should be given wages in proportion to their work and necessities, said Ameghino, and education, agrarian and other reforms must be initiated in the country.

"I think," an Inter-Continental dispatch quoted the President as saying, "in regard to the war, victory is near. We will probably soon celebrate the complete destruction of the slave forces. The people of Uruguay never were and never will be slaves."

The General Workers Union, in

Lawyers Guild Asks Full Report on Drew

At a meeting of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild held at the Park Central Hotel a report made by Paul O'Dwyer, chairman of the Constitutional Liberties Committee strongly urged that Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner Valentine make available to the public a copy of the charges against Patrolman Drew and a transcript of the record of his trial.

The report, adopted unanimously, stated that "the affirmation by the three-man board appointed by the Mayor to review the record in the Drew case does not necessarily mean that the three men could have decided the case in the same way in which Commissioner Valentine decided it. The board merely acted as an appellate body which under rules of law require an affirmation where there is some evidence to support the Commissioner's finding."

The Lawyers Guild has volunteered to aid any person, where it properly may do so, who is affected by any racial or religious discrimination.

The Guild supports the recommendation of Commissioner Herlands made in his report to the Mayor and will actively cooperate with all other civic and community organizations engaged in combating racial and religious discrimination.

Puerto Rico Labor Battles Sugar Trust

By J. Santos Rivera

President, Communist Party of Puerto Rico
Four years ago, the General Confederation of Puerto Rican Workers was organized. For the first time in history, Puerto Rico had a typically Puerto Rican labor organization, with new leaders loyal to the people's interests and capable of mobilizing more than 300,000 workers in the shops and factories.

Its first nation-wide struggle took place early in 1942 in a strike against the Sugar Producers Association, after the producers had many times refused to discuss and sign a collective bargaining agreement with the already strong and growing General Confederation of Workers (COT).

The employers argued that they did not have to bargain with the COT, since they had already signed a contract with the Free Federation, affiliate of the AFL.

The Free Federation was founded by Santiago Iglesias, and for 40 years represented the labor movement of Puerto Rico in and outside of the island. This organization played a very important role in its early years, because it began the organization of the workers and struggled for their interests. But with the passage of years, its leaders, disoriented by anarcho-syndicalism, abandoned the workers and shamelessly allied themselves with the great corporations and their agents.

Within the country their best friends are the worst enemies of the organized labor movement, of all the people, and of the independence of Puerto Rico. Their best friends in the United States are William Green, Dubinsky, Norman Thomas, Senator Taft, Rep. Crawford, Vandenberg—the worst enemies of trade union unity, of national unity, and of the victory of the United Nations. It is natural that such an organization is losing its prestige among the Puerto Rican masses and should be preferred and defended by the sugar corporations.

At present this organization—the Free Federation—has a contract with the Sugar Producers Association, for a four-year period which expires in December of this year (significantly, after the elections). This contract is couched in very general terms and can be interpreted to suit any situation, supposedly to bring about "the best relations between employers and workers" but in practice on the

basis of the workers' complete surrender. Because of this, any struggle against the exploitation of the sugar interests inevitably becomes at the same time a struggle against the old leadership of the Free Federation, which has no basic strength in the cane fields and the sugar centrales. Under these circumstances and as a last resort, the COT found itself obliged to strike in 1942. The workers had no other alternative. Not to strike meant to continue accepting the starvation wages fixed by the Free Federation contract—which in many places were not even paid—while paying prices 80 per cent higher than the pre-war cost of articles of prime necessity and permitting the destruction of their new organization. There was nothing for it but to strike, and they did.

At the end of a month the Insular Government proposed a basis for a truce, which the workers accepted, returning to their jobs. The government promised to make a study of the sugar industry and fix appropriate wage rates which would be effective from the day the strike ended.

The employer representatives opposed all legislation proposed to the Legislature by the government to solve the crisis which brought about the strike. They blocked all the work of the Minimum Wage Committee, set up to study the sugar industry; they contested the minimum wage law in the courts, seeking to have it invalidated; they appealed to the U.S. Congress to declare the minimum wage law null and void; they piled confusing data and reports on the expert investigators.

In brief, they used their money and all their influence to sabotage the efforts of the Insular Government to fix wages in the sugar industry. Meanwhile, the workers continued patiently to work, receiving starvation wages and paying scandalously high prices for consumer goods.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

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What You Can Do to Stop 'Merit Rating' Passage

- 1 Visit or write to your local Assemblyman and State Senator, urging him to vote against any attempt to pass the injurious "Merit Rating Bill" (Young, S. Int. 11, Demo., A. Int. 22, Knapf, A. Int. 141) and telling him that "merit rating" is bad.
- 2 Write to Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y., pointing out the defects of "merit rating."
- 3 Write to Hon. Oswald D. Hock (Rep.), Speaker of the Assembly; Honorable Irving M. Ives (Rep.), the Majority Leader of the Assembly; Honorable Benjamin F. Feinberg (Rep.), the Majority Leader of the Senate (all addresses, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.) urging them to defeat "merit rating."
- 4 Write to Senator William F. Condon (Rep.), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry and Assemblyman Frederick A. Washburn (Rep.), Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries (The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.) urging them to "kill" the "Merit Rating Bill" in their Committees.
- 5 Have your local unions go on record against "merit rating" and send such resolutions to the above officials.

(State CIO Legislative Committee)

Noted Lawyers Back Mrs. Browder Appeal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27. — Two noted Philadelphia lawyers this week joined the large group of Americans who have urged President Roosevelt to order withdrawal of the deportation warrant against Mrs. Raisa Browder.

Francis Fisher Kane, who identified himself in his letter to the president as "not a Communist but a Democrat, and one of the older members of the bar of Philadelphia," asked the chief executive to intervene in the Browder case.

Mr. Kane served under President Wilson as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania during the last war.

Calling attention to the fact that "the only ground for the proposed deportation is that she is in the United States without an immigration visa," Mr. Kane wrote the President:

"Surely to deport her under these circumstances would work great hardship, not only upon her but also upon her American husband and children. The American government might well be charged with breaking up a family for political reasons. I earnestly hope that you will intervene in the case and order the withdrawal of the warrant."

Saul C. Waldbaum, wrote the President that "it is a perfectly amazing situation that the wife of

'Peace Now' Hides Aims of Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

today. United Peace literature uses high sounding pacifist phrases as a come on, which undoubtedly fools some sincere contributors and pacifists.

The money raising literature does not mention the negotiated peace objective of the people and organizations behind the United Peace Chest.

Another maneuver of the United Peace Chest was to use the name of Dorothy Thompson on their folder announcing the Bellevue Stralford symposium.

Miss Thompson was speaking before the Women's International League in the same room directly preceding the United Peace Chest symposium. So the United Peace Chest fund drive gave Miss Thompson a free ad.

Miss Thompson expressed deep indignation when informed by this correspondent of the subterfuge to which she had been a victim.

3,200 Persons Pay Tribute to Art Young

Thirty-two hundred people paid tribute to the memory of America's finest and most beloved cartoonist, Art Young, at Manhattan Center last night.

With the platform crowded with artists, writers and musicians, speaker after speaker recalled the great contributions the gallant Art Young made during his glorious lifetime.

Joseph North, editor of the New Masses, was chairman of the meeting.

Among the speakers were William Young, older brother of Art; William Gropper, famed people's artist; Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, who was a close friend of Art's for 35 years; Rockwell Kent, artist; Mike Gold, popular columnist, and others.

Allies Take More Burma Villages

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (UP).—Allied troops inflicted casualties on the Japanese in skirmishes yesterday in the Chin Hills area of Western Burma, while to the north, other units occupied the small village of Kyaukchaw, 18 miles southeast of the road junction of Tamu, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué announced today.

'Merit Rating' Bill Trick to Deprive Jobless of Benefits

By John Meldon

Certain powerful employers are out to endanger an important phase of the post-war security of the people of New York State—unemployment insurance.

While the post-war perspective indicates the possibility that there will be no economic crisis and consequent mass unemployment, there is bound to be a period of industrial and general economic readjustment from a war to peace economy, during which time large unemployment insurance reserves, now being built up, will go far to hasten the nation to the expected period of peace and prosperity.

However, certain greedy and shortsighted employers have opened an attack upon the New York State Unemployment Reserve Fund in the Albany Legislature. The attack is taking place under the provisions of the so-called "Merit Rating" bill which would emasculate the present Unemployment Insurance Law.

Under the present law, all industrial and commercial employers of four or more employees in the state pay 2.7 per cent of their payrolls to the State Unemployment Insurance Fund. Under the provisions of "merit rating" (Republican sponsored incidentally), employers would pay according to the extent of their labor turnover.

It is easy to understand why the "merit rating" bill is being pushed by employers in "stable" occupations, such as utilities, insurance and finance companies, banks and certain corporations, who by reason of the nature of their industries have a relatively small labor turnover. Under a "merit rating" system they would pay little or nothing to the state fund, placing the entire burden upon employers in the "unstable" industries, such as the building trades, garment manufacturing, textile, fur, shoe and many "seasonal" trades.

The attempt to scrap the present State Unemployment Insurance Law by this selfish group of employers is by no means new with the introduction of the current Republican measures now before the legislature. Similar moves were made in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942 and last year. Each time strong labor action, coupled with action by employers in the industries which would be unduly penalized, prevented "merit rating" from going through. Once it was passed and vetoed by ex-Governor Lehman.

What, in substance, would passage of the current "merit rating" bill mean to labor in this state and to this important phase of the state's social security set-up?

WOULD CUT ANNUAL INCOME

An analysis of the pending legislation by the CIO and the State Unemployment Insurance Division shows that adoption of the "merit rating" system would cut annual income of the reserve fund by \$7 per cent. The reserve fund on Dec. 1 was \$207,000,000, of which employers paid \$220,000,000 in 1943. Under "merit rating" employers would have paid only \$95,000,000 to the fund last year.

The present proposed bill would amend the law to graduate payment by employers from 0 to 4 per cent. It would add an extra 1 per cent to employers in the so-called "unstable" industries and virtually exempt the "stable" group—but the net effect would be a disastrous over-all reduction in the annual income to the fund as shown above.

Both the CIO and the AFL are strongly opposed to the "merit rating" proposal for good and obvious reasons. They say, reasonably enough, if any changes are to be made, why not liberalize the unemployment payments from the present 20 week payments of \$18 maximum to a longer period and increased benefits? The average benefit check for 1943 was \$15.61 per week. Certainly a worker with a family needs more.

Governor Dewey, in his proposal to the legislature this week to place all war veterans of this state on the unemployment insurance list, made tacit admission that the present reserve fund is none too big to meet future situations as they arise. Governor Dewey, significantly enough, proposed to pay the returned veterans who are out of work benefits from the State Treasury—not the reserve unemployment fund. That was admission enough.

New York state officials have estimated that during the immediate post-war period as high as 2,000,000 persons in this state may have to seek unemployment benefits for varied periods of time. This would include demobilized soldiers. Perhaps that estimate is far too high. However, benefit claims to that extent would call for a yearly disbursement of \$624,000,000 alone. Whatever the situation we face in the immediate post-war period, the reserve fund is none too large and any proposal to cut it by 7 per cent, as the proponents of the "merit rating" system suggest, would endanger the state's whole social security structure.

Doggone Good Fund Raiser



When "Bingo," a Great Dane, was turned down by the Army "Wags," he decided to lend his talents to the infantile paralysis battle. Wearing a box around his neck, he makes the rounds in N.Y.C., collecting coins for the March of Dimes drive.

Parley Backs Bill to End Hillburn Outrage

Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, 17th A.D., Harlem, Wednesday afternoon told representatives of trade unions, churches, civic and fraternal organizations at a conference called to support his three anti-discrimination bills in the State Legislature that the scheme used by the Hillburn, N. Y., school board to bar Negro children has been used also against Jewish children.

The conference, sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee, was held in the headquarters of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local 6, AFL, 701 Eighth Ave.

Mr. Jack illustrated with the account of a Westchester County Jewish family through whose house the local school board drew a line in creating a new "district." The children's rooms, in the rear, were cut off from the front of the house, the youngsters then being declared as belonging in one school district while the parents resided in the other.

Mr. Jack's bill, aimed at amending the public education law, are numbered 27 and 28 and are a result of the Hillburn case. The Hillburn school board last year arbitrarily changed school district lines so as to perpetuate a Jim Crow school.

The third bill, No. 29, would amend Chapter 845 of the laws of 1942. That law gives the legal basis for the proposed Metropolitan Housing Project. Mr. Jack's bill, if enacted, would both forbid selection of tenants on the basis of race, creed or color and amend the law to contain a statement that no such discrimination will be practiced and that no corporation which discriminates because of race, creed or color will be allowed to benefit under the 1942 law.

Catholic Leader Flays Anti-Semites

(Continued from Page 1)

A call for cooperation by people of all religious faiths to combat anti-Semitism as an "anti-democratic and anti-Christian force" was voiced here yesterday by Dr. Emmanuel Chapman, noted Catholic leader and Professor of Philosophy at Fordham University, in a statement released through the offices of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.

Directly appealing to Catholic leaders who were associated with him in the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, which suspended its activities of the outbreak of the war, Dr. Chapman urged their leadership in a nationwide campaign for inter-faith activities and for federal legislation to outlaw anti-Semitism.

The Catholic Committee for Human Rights was one of the leading organizations combating anti-Semitism during the pre-war years.

USO Refuses to Accept Jim Crow, Delays Parley

The ominous shadow of Jim Crow, falling across plans for a regional United Service Organization Conference in Chicago Jan. 31-Feb. 3, has caused postponement of this meeting of regional USO officers, many of whom are Negroes.

Ned Hale, USO director of publicity, said yesterday that the week-end conference was being put off because of inability to arrange for equal treatment of Negro and white USO workers in Chicago hotels. Those hostilities which agreed to house Negro guests refused to allow them dining-room facilities.

"The conference was postponed in

Town Meeting of Air Hears Soviet-Pole Stand Lauded

Two distinguished authorities, one a British historian, the other a former Russian cavalry officer, agreed over the Town Meeting of the Air last night, that Russia and Poland can agree on the principle of Poles-to-Poland—and Russians-to-the-Soviet Union.

Captain Sergei Kournakoff, noted authority on Soviet affairs, speaking on a program with Sir Bernard Pares, Dr. Oscar Halecki, and Major T. H. Williams, declared that the Polish refusal of the Curzon line indicates that the Gov't-in-exile is much more interested in retaining eastern estates for its land owners than in the establishment of an independent, strong Poland.

Sir Bernard Pares, the British historian, emphasized that "the present combination of powers is the most favorable that Poland could ever get." Sir Pares also declared that while Britain is not pledged to any specific Polish frontier, she is "pledged by treaty not to make a peace without an independent Poland on the map. Stalin knows that, and has repeatedly accepted it."

Dr. Halecki, director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, presented the viewpoint of the Polish Gov't-in-Exile in an address that was full of aspersions against the Soviet Union, and allured upon Polish democrats who do not agree with the Government-in-Exile as being agents of a foreign power.

In a rigorous rough and tumble question period the audience which was certainly not unanimous for any speaker applauded Capt. Kournakoff when he declared that his own experiences proved the Polish people were excellent fighters but that the present government by its attitude had revealed itself unrepresentative of the Polish people, and unworthy of its traditions.

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Orders Probe of Wisc. 'League'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27. — In response to a storm of protests from numerous individuals and organizations, including the Communist Party, Governor Walter S. Goodland has ordered the state attorney general to investigate the newly-incorporated anti-Semitic "Genile League" with possibility of suppressing it. Goodland's letter states: "The purpose of this organization does not seem to be clearly apparent and the question has been raised whether it is not subversive to the nation's war effort and whether it does not have as its objective class distinction. If it is founded for either of these purposes it is not necessary for me to point out the necessity for prompt and effective action to suppress."

Clergymen Hit 'Peace' Talk in Holmes Church

(Continued from Page 1)

to pay that sacrifice again," he told the Daily Worker.

No compromise peace, he declared, must be permitted to endanger our future.

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ (Methodist) Church on Park Ave. and 60th St., voiced his disapproval of Dr. Holmes' policy of opening his church to "Peace Now" by remarking that: "I cannot see any hope in pursuing such activity at the present time."

Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has repeatedly called continuing the war until victory, did not comment. His secretary said he would not want to criticize another clergyman.

"Peace Now" is the new front for the America First Committee. Its executive secretary, Miss Bessie Simon, was office manager of the Washington America First Committee.

It must not be permitted to work for Hitler in the name of "pacifism" and "religion."

"The conference was postponed in

How Tokio Tortures Heroes of Bataan

(Continued from Page 1)

Dyess described "the march of death" thus:

"A Japanese soldier took my canteen, and threw the canteen away. We passed a Filipino prisoner who had been bayoneted. The men recently killed were lying along the roadside. Many had been run over and flattened by Japanese trucks. "Many prisoners were forced to carry military equipment. An air force sergeant was killed by such treatment. Wounded fell by the wayside, their fate unknown. At 10 o'clock the marchers were forced to retrace their steps for two hours without apparent reason.

"The march was resumed before daylight next day. The day grew blistering hot. Clouds of dust surrounded the marchers who had no food throughout the day, though they were permitted to drink dirty water from a roadside stream at noon.

BARB-WIRE FEN

"After the marchers passed on shots were heard from behind. At three o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1,200 prisoners were forced inside a barbed-wire bullpen big

enough for 200 with no room to lie down and human filth and maggots everywhere.

"Throughout the 12th, we were introduced to a form of torture which became to be known as the sun treatment," Dyess said. "We were made to sit in the boiling sun all day without cover. We had very little water. Our thirst was intense. Many of us went crazy and several died. The Japanese dragged out the sick and delirious. Three Filipino and three American soldiers were buried while still alive."

The following day those who survived were given their first food—a mess-kil of rice. But they were kept in the tortuous sun another full day. The march resumed at nightfall and continued without water until the dawn of April 14, with one two-hour interval when the prisoners sat at the roadside. Prisoners taken on Corregidor, including Comdr. McCoy and Col. Melnik experienced no such death march. But 7,000 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were concentrated in a former balloon station known as the Kindley Field garage area, a square of concrete about 100 yards each way with one side extending into the water of the bay.

The 12,000, including walking wounded, were kept on this concrete floor without food for a week.

Says Profiteers Seab on War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27. — Buying at the black market is no different from scabbing, John Shelley, president of the San Francisco AFL Labor Council told 800 delegates, representing a million Northern California organized workers at a conference organized by the OPA Labor Advisory Committee recently.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by the California State Federation of Labor asking the U. S. Department of Labor to revise its Bureau of Labor Statistics so that figures given out on the cost of living would accurately reflect prices which have to be paid today.

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Smith, Dies Out to Incite Strike Wave

By George Morris

A new wave of attacks is shaping up against labor. This is well indicated in the report attacking the War Labor Board issued by Rep. Howard Smith's House Committee and the Dies Committee announced that it is preparing to "investigate" the CIO's Political Action Committee and the "peace now" movement.

It is Smith, the co-author of the Smith-Connally Act, who first made the demand that the government prosecute the CIO Committee headed by Sidney Hillman, on charges of violating the section in his act which prohibits unions from making donations to candidates for federal posts.

STRIKE INCITERS

The forces for whom Smith sounds off in Congress are apparently dissatisfied with the results of the Smith-Connally Act. It has not been an effective enough strike-provoking instrument. They want a strike wave such as would actually disrupt the home front and bring about a condition that would feed a "peace now" movement.

A report last week on the six-month record under the Smith-Connally Act shows only 117 strike ballots conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in accordance with its provisions. Most of those were in comparatively small plants, and strikes developed in only a minority of the instances.

The new attack aims to scuttle the WLB and all machinery for war-time settlement of disputes. The main section of the Smith report deals with the committee's challenge to the very legality of the WLB's and the President's labor dispute procedure. The employers are urged to challenge the WLB in court and pay no attention to its decisions.

"It is the opinion of your committee," states the report, "that the NWLB had no legal authority to issue orders or directives binding upon anyone until the passage of the War Labor Disputes Act (Smith-Connally Act) and only then in accordance with the provisions of that act."

DEFIANCE OF GOVT
The committee further challenges the right of the President to confer authority that has been delegated upon the NWLB.

"The Constitution nowhere confers upon the Chief Executive authority such as the NWLB purports to exercise," the report adds.

The report goes on to cite legal authority, based on peace-time cases of course, to prove its contention that the NWLB has no right to fine or compel employers to abide by its decision or to hold the threat

of government seizure of plants over them.

At first sight it might seem that the framers of the report are blind to the war, entirely guided by peacetime and business-as-usual conceptions. But it's not so simple, however. With such defeatism upon the committee as Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan and others hardly better, we needn't speculate on what's behind it.

The report goes on to challenge the WLB's right to order check-off in dues, maintenance of membership clauses or compulsory arbitration of grievances, charging that such decision have encouraged strikes.

SEEK CHAOS

The Smith group is not interested in reducing the strike figure but in increasing it. The object is to smash the machinery and Presidential authority that has enabled the country to settle disputes peacefully with a remarkably small loss of production due to strikes.

The Smith Committee is attempting to exploit the public sentiment against some of the recent strikes, for a policy that would actually cause a strike wave.

What is more, there is a cunning hope back of the Smith and Hoffman minds that some labor leaders other than Lewis, who have had occasion to dispute the WLB, would be at least passive, while the reactionary mob tears into the board and employers thumb their noses at it.

The objectives set forth in the Smith report are in line with the general policy of defeatists to bring about a provocative home front atmosphere for the 1944 elections. The Smith demand for prosecution of the Hillman Committee and the immediate response from Dies is part of the whole picture. It is an attempt to block labor, the backbone of the President's support, from organizing its strength for the elections.

The poll-taxers back of Smith do not want a movement that encourages Southerners to pay their poll taxes so they could vote this year. They don't want the registration drive that the Hillman committee is conducting. They object to any organized political participation by labor. We can look forward to the application of the familiar Dies treatment to the CIO's political action committee.

As to Dies' announcement that he will "investigate" the "peace now" movements, that too, is in full line with past policy. We have seen how Dies hearings became excellent national platforms for the Pelleys and Fritz Kuhns. Bessie Simon, secretary of the "Peace Now" outfit, hastened to express a warm welcome to the Dies Committee's announcement. There isn't a single Bundist or fifth columnist who had any complaint of the Dies Committee.

Developments bear out the warning of Sidney Hillman at the CIO's conference of New York shop stewards last Sunday, that this will be the "filthiest smear campaign" we ever saw. Clarity and unity in labor ranks is urgently needed to meet it.

CIO Gains Probe of Baltimore Bethlehem Yard

Antonini Opponent Slugged at Meeting

Giuseppe Provvedente, until recently manager of the pressers' branch of Italian Dressmakers, Local 89, was still in a serious condition yesterday as a result of rough handling he received at a membership meeting Monday night at which manager Luigi Antonini was in charge.

The meeting of more than 1,000 supporters who remained passed all the requested motions without opposition.

A general members meeting of Local 89 held last Thursday was equally tense over the same issue, but continued to an orderly conclusion.

While the ambulance and a small crowd were the only evidence outside Hotel Diplomat to indicate something unusual going on, details have since emerged to point to the injection of strong arm methods into Mr. Antonini's democracy.

This was a regular meeting and progressed in orderly manner until the issue most embarrassing to Mr. Antonini, the demand that business agents be elected as in all other ILGWU locals, came on the floor.

STRONG-ARM METHODS
Members of this largest Italian-American union in the country were bawling with anger along Eighth Avenue's garment area yesterday with feelings extremely uncomplimentary to Antonini. Many remarked that strong-arm methods long unknown in the industry, appear to have re-entered into the trade.

Mr. Provvedente until several weeks ago manager of Pressers' branch, was one of the top members of Antonini's administration. Evidence of a rift between them came at an earlier meeting where the pressers when the Provvedente demand for a separate ILGWU charter to the local was defeated.

Provvedente now formed his own group with the apparent intention of putting forward candidates in the local's election. The Hotel Diplomat meeting was also called to vote on an election and objection committee and decide election procedure.

Those who attended the meeting said that Provvedente received an obvious majority applause when he spoke for election of business agents. Antonini countered with the information that the people elect Eisenhower. Thereupon a partisan of Antonini made the claim that a well-known leader of what was once the union of seamen in Italy appointed his port agents. Upon jumped a member who was a former officer of that union and two others who were members, and angrily denounced the former speaker as a "liar." It looked very bad for Antonini for the applause was quite general for Antonini's opponent. A commotion developed on the floor many shouting that Antonini's speaker be ordered off the platform. An Antonini henchman, in the meantime, approached Provvedente threateningly, observing report, while another stepped up chair-in-hand and struck him. Police in considerable number were soon in the hall with most of the audience rushing. When order was restored, less than 100 of Antonini's

Stay on Job for Big Drive-AFL

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (UP).—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, concluding its midwinter meeting here, today reaffirmed its no-strike pledge to the nation and called upon workers not to imperil the lives of millions of American soldiers at a time when the need for uninterrupted production was greatest.

AFL President William Green said the Council resolved to reiterate its no-strike promise after hearing Joseph Keenan, member of the War Labor Board and Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, stress the need for increased production of war implements needed in the forthcoming invasion of Europe.

"We are on the eve of tremendous developments," Green told reporters after the Council meeting. "We are close to a military movement which will involve the lives of millions of American boys. The soldiers on the battlefield will meet the situation in a courageous and American manner. Soldiers of production must meet the situation in the same courageous way."

"Local stoppages of work may imperil the lives of those who will participate in this overwhelming military movement. Soldiers must fight, and by the same token, workers must work."

Green said Keenan emphasized that production must be stepped up in the building of landing craft, heavy bombers, light medium bombers, and radio and radar equipment.

The Council voted to hold its next meeting in Philadelphia, May 1.

Sink 9 Ships Off China in 2 Days

CHUNGKING, Jan. 27 (UP).—Mitchell medium bombers of the 14th U. S. Air Force sank two Japanese freighters and a minesweeper off Eastern China Tuesday, raising to nine the number of enemy ships destroyed in Chinese coastal waters in two days, a communiqué from Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said today.

American fighter-bombers yesterday blasted Japanese barracks and the airbase at Kengtung, in northern Burma's Shan states, and destroyed construction equipment.

NMU Urges Big U. S. Post-War Merchant Fleet

Winding up its semi-annual meeting here the National Council of the National Maritime Union yesterday adopted a resolution calling for a large American merchant marine after the war and continued close cooperation between ship-owners, unions and government.

In discussing the resolution the Council members supported the views of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission who addressed the Council last week on the need for a large merchant fleet and sound, constructive relationship among all groups and agencies in the maritime industry.

The resolution declared that "Now, after the war, the ship-owners, the government and the seamen's unions, must find additional methods and new machinery to settle their differences in an amicable way and to work together for the greater good of the American people."

It emphasized that "on the same bottoms which now carry the weapons of war, the materials of world reconstruction will be delivered."

ASKS CONTINUED UNITY

The resolution further declared: "We believe that the cooperation between the maritime nations for the prosecution of the war must be extended in the post-war period to insure full opportunity of all peoples to establish peace, security and prosperity in their respective nations."

"In the best interests of the United States, shipowners, unions and government have come closer together in a common endeavor to be of the greatest possible service to our war effort. During the war, many differences have been ironed out in a peaceful and sensible way. All forces in the merchant marine—shipowners, unions and government—have achieved a better understanding and closer cooperation as a result of their joint efforts."

"In the post-war period, the realization of the President's New Bill of Rights, will depend in large measure on a free and smooth flow of commerce. For this purpose, a large and adequate American merchant marine must be maintained. In this we have a common stake."

Another resolution approved today urges the United States to extend immediate recognition to the Yugoslav People's Liberation Government headed by Dr. I. Ribban and Marshal Tito. It asks, further, that "maximum lend-lease facilities and military aid be granted Marshal Tito's army in the interest of mobilizing all effective forces for victory."

DISCUSS NMU'S ROLE

President Joseph Curran, in his summation to the Council, discussed the role of the NMU and the labor movement in speeding victory and sharing the tasks of post-war reconstruction.

He cited specifically the forthcoming world labor parley in London, which he prophesied would be "the most significant in history." He pointed out that this conference, for the first time, would discuss world-wide conditions and permit labor to make its full contribution for the elimination of future wars and to improve the welfare of all peoples.

The Council also voted to ask Governor Thomas E. Dewey to pardon Morris U. Shappes, a leader of the New York Teachers Union, and to support the Marcantonio Bill, H.R. 1732, which would establish the Fair Employment Practices Committee as a permanent agency.

Congratulate FDR

ALBANY, Jan. 27 (UP).—The Assembly today unanimously passed a resolution congratulating President Roosevelt on his 62nd birthday, Sunday. An embossed copy will be sent to the President.

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Yanks Build New Burma Road



A caterpillar comes to the rescue of a truck caravan on the Leda supply road to China which has been hacked through the jungles and mountains by American engineers. The lead car has been bogged down in the roadway which has been softened by a rainfall.

Bowles, Merrill Hail White-Collar Hearing

By Eva Lapin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Sub-Committee delving into the wartime problems of white-collar workers was hailed today for emphasizing the need for economic stabilization and contributing toward national unity.

From OPA Administrator Chester Bowles came thanks for the part the committee "is playing in bringing the true facts of this whole program of price stabilization" and from Lewis Merrill, United Office Workers president, praise for its "contribution to the unity of the nation."

Bowles emphasized that the "present investigation of the living costs is an unprecedented event" and that "we in the OPA are accustomed only to pressures from one direction."

STRESSES SUBSIDY NEED

Presenting charts to show that the white collar and other fixed income groups "alone failed to gain economically" in this period, Bowles reiterated OPA's need for a large-scale subsidy program to keep prices in line.

The OPA Administrator's constructive approach toward economic stabilization was in refreshing contrast to War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis who preceded him.

The WLB chairman sidetracked every inquiry directed toward him by Senator Claude Pepper on why wages should not be raised above subsistence levels and on the adequacy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index.

MERRILL TESTIFIES

A new note was sounded at today's hearing by Merrill and Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, chairman of the National Labor Conference, who both called for a sound wage policy to insure greater utilization of the skills and abilities of white collar and professional employees not only in wartime but in the post-war period.

Merrill, representing 50,000 members of the United Office and Professional Workers, testified that the health of these employees due to the decline in real wages.

'Daily' Council Maps New Circulation Tasks

Immediate perspectives for press work during the coming months were set forth as follows:

1. Soliciting subs in shops and unions and in communities where mass activities are being developed.
2. Increasing the percentage of renewals.
3. Regular weekly sale of The Worker through club bundle orders.
4. For the Daily Worker—use of the "news-stand adoption" plan, whereby clubs buy up unsold copies of the Daily Worker at the end of the day from their adopted stands for use in the next day's press activity in the community.

Enthusiasm greeted the proposal of a plan to establish closer connection between the Daily Worker and the clubs; the designation of "Worker Correspondents" who will prepare for the paper news and stories on political activities or important events in their clubs and communities.

Union Gets Land To Investigate Company Methods

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Acting on protests from CIO unionists, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission has announced that an immediate investigation will be made of manpower and production policies at the Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard Co.

Local 43, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, which represents 45,000 workers at the yard, charged that the company is deliberately slowing down production.

Land indicated that the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board would be invited to participate in the investigation which will cover plant activities, ranging from production of merchant ships to lunchroom operations.

The Admiral announced his plan after a two-hour meeting in Washington with union officials.

Senator Radcliffe and Rep. Millson accompanied Walter McManamon, business agent, and Lyman Covert, port director of the union for Baltimore, to the conference.

REVEAL OUTFIT DROP

They told the Admiral:

1. Ship launchings for January will have dropped nearly in half compared with previous months.
2. Several thousand workers, disgusted with recently instituted company policies have quit the yard.
3. Hundreds, if not thousands, of workers have had employment terminated on petty frame-ups and excuses.
4. Misuse and waste of manpower appears to be part of a deliberate slowdown by management.

The union recently rejected a company proposal for 10-hour day, five and one-half days a week on two shifts. This proposal could have meant the layoff of thousands of workers and a drastic decline in production, officials said.

ENDORSE ROOSEVELT

At the same meeting where action was taken against this company plan, the Local 43 membership endorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term, and adopted a resolution urging him to continue in office in the interest of victory over fascism and for the post-war period of peace.

Local 43, whose activities were formerly impeded by factionalism and red-baiting, has been able to weld the unity of its membership with the assistance of unity policies put forward by John Green, International president, and Philip Van Gelder, national secretary-treasurer.

GOP Stalls Senate Soldier Vote Action

(Continued from Page 1)

that soldiers would be forced to vote for a fourth term.

"It is the most ridiculous and insane and absurd statement any Senator has ever made since I have been in the Senate," Lucas said.

Senator Abe Murdock of Utah said that the fourth term was not the issue, but that the President would be reelected "notwithstanding the prayer of Bungler Spangler."

There was applause and hissing in the visitors' gallery at this statement.

Senator Happy Chandler of Kentucky, the Pacific Firmer, said he backed the soldier-vote bill and then made some aside remarks designed to help the Republicans out of the tight spot in which they have placed themselves.

Following Murdock, several Republicans took the floor in lengthy speeches designed to drag out the debate. These included Senators Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia and Harlan Bushfield of South Dakota.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)		
1 line	Daily	Weekly
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2 lines1070
3 lines15 1.05
4 lines20 1.40
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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On section for the Daily Worker are for line 10 words to a line—10c minimum.

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight (Manhattan)

FOLK DANCING. Instruction to beginners and advanced. Loads of fun for everyone. "Columbia & Folk Dance Group," 125 East 16th St. 8:30 P.M.

Tomorrow (Manhattan)

BEN FIELD, author of "The Outside Deal," lectures on "The Problems Facing the Democratic Writer." He will also autograph his new book. At the Workers Bookshop, E. 13th St. Saturday, Jan. 28th, 2:30 P.M.

CHELSEA CLUB announces its first dance, Jan. 29th, 8 P.M., at the headquarters, 250 W. 25th St. Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Subscription 50c.

THEATRE WORKSHOP presents an all-star party with: Benny Baker and Betty Garrett of "Jackpot"; Ellis Larkin of "Blue Angel"; John Sebastian, Cafe Society Uptown; Coker and Simber, Downtown. Special attraction: Noel Trol, exotic dancer. Dancing to Babe Salter's Orchestra starting 9 P.M. Theatre Workshop, 100 W. 39th St. Admission \$1.00.

onight (Bronx)

THE KINGSBRIDGE CLUB of the Communist Party presents Eugene V. Rizer as speaker on "Theatre and the War." Friday, January 28th, 8:30 P.M., 30 E. Kingsbridge Rd. Admission 35c. Entertainment.

Coming

THIRD FACULTY CONCERT. Metropolitan Music School, Highway Hall, Studio 61, 113 W. 57th St. Sunday, Jan. 30, 1:30 P.M. American and Spanish Folk Songs. Works for One and Two Pianos. Piano and Piano Sonata. Performers: Vivian Fine, Barbara Gordon, Barbara Gordon, halowitch, Harry Moskowitz and John Sealy.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCING taught by experts. Private lessons. 12-10 P.M. daily. MARION, 2 E. 23rd St., cor. E. Way, 11th St.

17TH STREET PLAYHOUSE sponsors every Friday night at 7:30 by Rex Karam. modern dance. 50c per person. 52 E. 17th St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

RUBS NIXON, Washington representative, YERMINA, discusses "The 1944 Elections—Great Opportunity or Great Disaster." Sunday, Jan. 30th, 1:15 P.M., New Century Club, 124 So. 12th St. Admission 44c, tax included. Auspices: The Forum.

The Duty of Art

By Ilya Ehrenburg

Translated by N. J. Nelson

I have before me a booklet published by the House of Karl Sender in Maastricht. It is embellished with an epigraph from Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen." Its introduction contains the following passage: "There is one sentence which is better in addressing prisoners of war and which will be helpful in our mutual relations with the inhabitants of countries already occupied as well as of countries subject to occupation by us in the future." The book cites the sentence—a rude expression calling upon forty-five nationalities, to defy the German behind: in Albanian, in Tibetan, Portuguese, etc. Aside from that there is nothing else in the book. It has the appearance of a scientific treatise, attesting to the complicated job of the compiler. He had to find enough linguists able to translate an obscure expression into Burmese, or Armenian.

In the diary of a corporal of a German Tank Division, a student studying in history, one Rudolph Strasser, I found the following entry: "Karl says that Raphael is the best painter in the world. I do not know if it is so, painting in general interests me very little. One thing, though, I am certain of: If Karl is right, then this Raphael was a German."

Here are samples of the Hitlerite world perception. One may general-

ize, of course, that Hitler's soldiers are savages because they burned the castles of Loire, pillaged the museums of Athens and committed depredations in Yasnaya Polyana. But wouldn't it be more true to say that they behaved like that in France, in Greece and in Russia just because they are savages who have lost every vestige of true culture?

The Hitlerites ascribe to blood all sorts of mysterious attributes. I love dogs, yet I am amused at the heated arguments of some dog breeders who would reject the smartest and the loveliest poodle merely because its jaw does not possess the proper snap. What are we to say of the Hitlerite philosophies which apply to human genius much the same criteria as the dog breeders. The Hitlerites deprived Germany of one of its fountains of lyrical inspiration merely because in Heine's veins flowed Jewish blood. I have had occasion to speak with German university students who did not believe that there ever lived a poet by the name of Heine.

It is easy to imagine what reception we would accord to a literary critic who would say to evaluate the poetry of Pushkin and Lermontov from the point of view of the genealogy. The painter El Greco transmitted amazingly the characteristics of the Spanish soul. Yet El Greco is the nickname of the Greek Teotokopoulos. History abounds in such examples. It is

difficult to approach art with a family tree and a test tube for a blood analysis.

We know that Germany was once a land of music and poetry. But it has been some centuries since she created anything of value in painting. When they initiated their persecution of everything that is "alien to the German spirit," the Hitlerites threw out of their museums all the paintings of the great French masters: Cezanne, Renoir, Matisse, Picasso. As a result, the young German painters had been deprived of the living examples of the plastic world perception.

I am not a votary of German painting of the pre-Hitlerite period, nevertheless it had more life to it than the monstrous canvases with which present-day Germany is flooded. What does Hitlerite painting represent? It is banal naturalism, something would be monumental built on hugeness: huge warriors or gigantic female reproducers—the arrogance of the brush of an ignoramus.

Let me cite another example—the German novel. Germany never had a classic novel of its own. From whom did German writers learn before Hitler disgraced Germany? From Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Balzac, Dickens. Alienated from the great writers the young German authors are compelled to learn from Hans Heims Ewers. Thus conceit begot poverty: the nation that shouted

"I am first," indeed became the last. Hitlerite estheticians are wont to speak of traditions. There is heritage and heritage. One may inherit a flowering grove or a dunghill, a house or a pile of debris. What did the Hitlerites take from the past? A duel with hammers; monstrous trappings of the past, without its burning soul. The Hitlerites endeavored to revive in industrial Germany the old peasant costumes of the baroque period. Hitler adored being photographed with wenchies attired in such masquerade habiliments. Such is the substitute used for folk characteristics in the land of "arraz."

In fighting against the boastful barbarians, we are defending not only our native land, but something greater as well: universal human values, humanism, art. Our patriotism is devoid of boastfulness. We are aware of what we borrowed from others and we know we gave to others. World culture is not an affair of bookkeeping; not a balance sheet of imports and exports; it is a living organism. The consciousness of our superiority in some things or the superiority of our friends in others things neither humiliates nor makes us feel arrogant.

The Russian novel of the 19th century created a revolution in stagecraft. Our Ballet quickened choreography everywhere. With the birth of cinematography, the films of Eisenstein and Pudovkin played an equal role with those of America in determining the character of this new art.



ILYA EHRENBURG

ky or Chekhov. Russian music, from Moussorgsky and Tchaikovsky to Shostakovich, has been a priceless contribution to world music. Our theatre at the crossroads of two centuries created a revolution in stagecraft. Our Ballet quickened choreography everywhere.

With the birth of cinematography, the films of Eisenstein and Pudovkin played an equal role with those of America in determining the character of this new art.

We are aware of our gardens, and we know our wastelands. We know that if the painters contemporary with Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky exercised no influence upon the plastic

arts of other countries it was not because painting is less accessible to a foreigner than is a novel. We know how much superior our stagecraft is to our dramatic art. We know that the wooden architecture of our North is more original than the palaces of Gatchina and Petersburg. We never considered learning a disgrace. We do not shout: "We are first," even though in many spheres we really are first. We realize that we can learn a great deal from the sculptors of France or from the architects and movie producers of America. We do not throw out paintings, nor do we burn books.

(To be Continued)

"DAILY" SPORTS

LOWDOWN

That Was Quite a Night They Had at the 71st Armory Wednesday

NAT LOW

Although 6,000 lucky persons managed to jam into the small, dusty 71st Regiment Armory Wednesday night, a few thousand additional fans remained on long lines outside, hoping against hope that they would be able to get in.

The basketball double header could easily have filled the Garden for the brand of play was such as the Garden hasn't seen for some time. This plus the fact that the price of admission was a War Bond which, turned into guns, tanks and planes, will help defeat the Axis, made the event a memorable one even though the surroundings had none of the regal splendor of the great arena on Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.

That small crowd kicked \$1,600,000 in Uncle Sam's kitty and that's going to bust up a lot of Nazis before this war is done with.

The playing conditions were rather crude with dim lights making the baskets very difficult to see through the haze of smoke which filled the place. There was no scoreboard and the loud speaker system consisted of two little amplifiers which "amplified" a distance of twenty or thirty feet with the result being that half the fans in the place never knew the score while the other half just pretended to know.

However these little hardships may have annoyed the crowd, none of the thrills were lost for the games were wonderful and kept the attention of the fans riveted upon the floor from opening whistle to the end.

The first contest between the Coast Guard District team and the West Point Post soldiers was worthy of a 20,000 crowd with huge Harry Boykoff and big Bobby Dorn putting on an exhibition of center play rarely seen in basketball. . . . It is needless to say that Boykoff is one of the greatest centers in basketball history—but on this night Dorn, the ex-Temple ace, did quite as well as Harry.

He is tremendously fast, can shoot with both hands from outside and from the bucket, is a woe in getting rebounds under both baskets and is generally a fine team player. He hasn't got Boykoff's dead-eye on shots from the bucket and his pivot isn't like Harry's either, but he'll do. In fact he'll do for our team any time he's willing.

Harry had an edge in the scoring with 21 points as against Dorn's 20—but Dorn had more help from his teammates, especially Tony Kryger an ex-Jewels ace who is simply dynamite on the court and Friso Frey, a little known LIU kid who has become a woe.

This Coast Guard team, incidentally, is about the best club I've seen this year and would have little trouble knocking off the best of the nation's college quints.

As for the West Point outfit, they are composed of a lot of floor men but few real good shooters. Outside of Boykoff, no one could tally more than five points. Jack Garfield, the wonderful ex-St. John's dynamo, was his usual brilliant self, taking charge of the play, calling the shots, throwing passing like bullets all around the court, feeding Boykoff and playing a hustling, driving game under the boards; but Jack did very little shooting himself and so did the others outside of Big Harry. The score of 50-38 is a little misleading for the game was tight until the last few minutes.

Lapchick Beats Holman Again

In the second and feature game of the evening the Brooklyn all-stars beat the New York all-stars 47-43 and again Joe Lapchick won a victory over his venerable rival, Nat Holman.

On paper the Manhattan College squad looked much the better team with Sid Trubowitz, Sid Tanenbaum, Walter Budko, Howie Sarath, John Derderian, Vinnie Liorlando and Frank Mangiapane boasting a much better scoring record than their smaller Brooklyn opponents.

But the Brooklyn boys were better meshed, played a faster, harder game all night and, as is the case with all Lapchick-coached teams, were marvelous on the defense.

The Brooklyn boys came up with a "ringer" in husky Bill Raphael of Little Pratt Institute who showed one of the better set shots in the city. Raphael scored 11 vital points and it wasn't until his entry into the game midway in the first half that the Brooklynites succeeded in getting started.

City College's Sid Trubowitz was as sharp as ever and his hook shots after sharp cuts under the basket brought the house down time and again. . . . He tallied 14 points and NYU's Sid Tanenbaum chipped in with 11. . . .

The lead changed hands about a dozen times and went down the stretch with three and four points separating the teams. . . . The break came when five minutes to go and the Brooklynites leading by four points, Trubowitz pulled a severe Charlie horse in his left leg and limped off the court. . . . While his teammates on the bench worked frantically to get his leg back into shape, the Brooklyn kids, led by Hy Gotskin of St. John's and Eddie Younger of LIU, put on a freezing exhibition to end all freezings. . . .

It was one of the most brilliant things imaginable and the speed and dexterity of their passing wowed the crowd. . . . Younger won the plaudits of all present with a couple of interceptions and dashes down the court which were lulu. . . . With some 15 seconds to go and two points separating the clubs, Tanenbaum took a desperation shot from about 15 feet out which toppled the wrong way. . . . This was the game and when a split second later Brooklyn came through with another goal it was strictly anti-climax to a wonderful night.

World's Great Tennis Aces Play for Bond Drive Tonite

By Phil Gordon

The biggest and most spectacular tennis meet of them all will be unfolded this evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory in Manhattan when a whole galaxy of the world's brightest stars play for Uncle Sam's Fourth War Loan Drive.

With a capacity crowd already assured, over \$2,000,000 in War Bonds sales are expected to be made and additional thousands will be realized during the auction of tennis trophies.

Seven stirring matches will be played, including three which will feature the world's greatest tennis player, Lieut. Don Budge of the United States Army Air Corps.

Budge, a professional now, will play a single match with John Kramer, a mixed doubles match with Mrs. Dorothy Round Little of England and a men's double match with Don McNeil.

Other acts on the program are Ted Schroeder, Miss Pauline Beta, Miss Katherine Winthrop and Mrs. Maru Hardwick.

Here is the schedule of events for tonight's terrific evening of matches: 7:45—Opening Ceremonies

8:00—Pauline Beta vs. Katherine Winthrop

8:40—Auction of Trophies

9:00—Don Budge vs. John A. Kramer

9:45—Alice Marble vs. Mary Hardwick

10:30—Donald McNeil vs. Ted Schroeder

11:00—Alice Marble and John Kramer vs. Dorothy Round Little and Don Budge

11:30—Don Budge and Don McNeil vs. John Kramer and Ted Schroeder

How to obtain Tickets For War-Bond Sports

All-star tennis show 7th Regiment Armory, bonds may be purchased and tickets must be exchanged at Room 205, 749 Fifth Avenue (daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.)

All-star radio show (Jan. 29, Mutual Playhouse), 500 tickets to highest bond bidders and 500 tickets to first 500 purchasers of \$25 bonds. Applications and pledges must be received at War Finance Committee, Room 2500, 1270 Sixth Avenue, before 5 P. M. today.

Hockey (Jan. 30, Madison Square Garden) bonds may be bought at AWVS, CDOV or Treasury booths or in Forty-ninth Street lobby of Garden. Ticket orders exchanged only at Forty-ninth Street lobby of Garden (12 noon to 7 P. M.)

But he still hasn't proved to our satisfaction that he can box well enough to solve the style of a man like Angott. . . . However, his speed, punching ability and his increase in ability to pace himself during a fight gives him an edge and we are willing to stick along with him. . . . With Larry Amadei in his corner to keep him in the groove, Beau will be tossing less wild leather than he has ever thrown in his life. . . . If he does this, thereby saving a lot of valuable energy, Sammy is going to be in for a rough evening.

However, it is almost certain there will be no knockout. Angott has no punch with enough authority to kyo Beau. . . . And while Beau can hit like thunder, we doubt if the hardy, bobbing, weaving and wrestling Sammy will allow himself to get clipped on the button.

That's the picture. . . . Beau Jack to win—knockout decisively—but not by a may-knobe. . . . NAT LOW.

Angott has always been a tough man to beat. He's a clutch who tears the heart right out of his opponents with his bulldog tenacity and wrestling tactics. . . . He is awkward and unorthodox, but he is strong, surprisingly fast and can take a punch well.

He doesn't hit too hard, but his blows have a cumulative effect upon his foes. . . . Beau is fast, young and strong.

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NEW PLAYS

"The Duke in Darkness" At the Playhouse

By Ralph Warner

If you like bravura melodrama, you will welcome the swashbuckling "Duke of Darkness." Patrick Hamilton, author of "Angel Street," has concocted a costume classic in the old style, a tale of the days of Henry of Navarre, rapiers, poisoned draughts and noble young captains.

Mr. Hamilton is an able artisan of thrillers, who usually fashions tight, taut situations. In "The Duke in Darkness," he has chosen a plot which recalls the ripe 19th century theatre, when Alexander Dumas' heroes were brought to life by such artists as Dion Boucicault, James O'Neill and Richard Mansfield.

Here the noble Laterniere is personified by Philip Megjvale, a cadaverous in black; whilst Louis Hector, as Lamorre, is gaudy in scarlet and gold. Laterniere has been incarcerated by Lamorre for 15 years in a lonely castle, with no one but his ancient retainer, Gribaud, as companion.

Times change. The people are rising, to overthrow Guise and the king, and to install the well-bred Navarre in Paris. Comes handsome young Captain Voulain, hoping to free Laterniere by a poison, a rope ladder, and some sword play.

But Gribaud goes mad, and the evil Duke visits the good Duke at midnight, to taunt him, and to spy on him. Just for good measure, Laterniere pretends he is blind—in a blood-curdling scene in which Lamorre pokes a hot poker within inches of his eyes.

Eventually all ends happily as Lamorre goes forth to lead a reborn France to victory.

I trust you note the symbolism: Mr. Hamilton ably does his bit to show how today's France will be freed by brave men; too.

Mr. Megjvale is cool and crafty as Laterniere, stepping from lithe activity and clear eyesight to limping blindness in the twink of an open eye. And Louis Hector, in a hanging mood, recalls the dead, dead days when melodrama was to the popular taste. In the enormously difficult role of the mad Gribaud, Edgar Steinhil has his troubles—but then who wouldn't? Raymond Burr is dashing and handsome, although a bit unsteady, as the People's Choice, hero of the successful jail break. In the minor role of a vicious retainer of Lamorre, Albert Carroll plays as only Albert Carroll can. If you know your Albert Carroll, The Stewart Chaney setting is eye-lining, sombre and in fine mood.

"The Duke in Darkness" is recommended.

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Film Front

The Newsreels Present The President's Speech

By DAVID PLATT

IF ALL the newsreel clips of the President's last radio speech are as innocuous as the ones I saw at the Embassy Newsreel Theatre, the newsreel companies have muffed a wonderful opportunity to express their solidarity with the win-the-war forces of the nation. They might have redeemed themselves in the eyes of the public for their vacillating stand on home front problems, if they had reproduced some of the more important parts of Roosevelt's fighting speech. Especially that part where the President spoke of a "noisy minority" of "pests" who "swarm through the lobbies of the Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington," who look upon the war primarily as a chance to make profits for themselves "at the expense of the basic interests of the nation as a whole."



The newsreels would also have done the public a great favor if in their clips on the recent meeting of the National Committee of the Republican Party, they had indicated the profound divisions within Republican ranks. Two shots could have done the trick: Republican Governor Willis of Vermont denouncing the "Four Year Locusts" who oppose Willie's nomination. Republican Congressman Clare Hoffman calling for the violent overthrow of the Government to end the war. Instead, the newsreels left one with the feeling that there was unity within the Republican Party. It will be a memorable day, an historic event when a newsreel clip manages to elude an editor and comes out boldly for the President's domestic war program and Tehran and against the fifth column.

The News Forum

The weekly News Forum at the Embassy Theatre is consistently anti-Roosevelt, anti-Tehran. The last issue of this disruptive feature of the Newsreel Theatre is devoted to a defiant anti-Tehran dirge by Henry J. Taylor, war correspondent and radio commentator. His subject is "Post-War Poverty." The burden of Taylor's argument is that the United States can remain the No. 1 power of the world only by isolating itself from the rest of the world. This nation, he says, is on the verge of bankruptcy in terms of raw materials and natural resources. We are getting down to the bottom of our oil reserves. Our high grade iron ore will soon be exhausted. Our copper reserves are diminishing. The conclusion he draws from all this unscientific nonsense is that "we must moderate our promises to the rest of the world." Stop our spending spree. Otherwise we will not be prepared for the next war and we will cease being a great power. It is the identical argument of the Wheelers and Nyes and all the other desperate pushers of a "negotiated peace," the last words of bankrupt, imperialist-minded men who see the future as the century of American fascism in opposition to the century of the common man.

Author to Speak on Problems Facing the Democratic Writers

Ben Field, author of "The Outside Leaf" will speak at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., Saturday, Jan. 29, at 2:30. The subject of his talk will be "Some Problems Facing the Democratic Writer."

"The Outside Leaf" has been called one of the most distinguished novels of the year. Mike Gold has said that this novel carries on where Steinbeck and Richard Wright left off. Isidore Schneider in the New Masses wrote that it was a substantial contribution to American literature, and it has been praised by reviewers in the New York Times and the Herald Tribune.

After his talk Ben Field will autograph copies of his novel and of "The Outside Leaf." His book of short stories published some years ago by International Publishers.

The opening of "No Greater Love," originally set for January 28, at the Victoria Theatre, has been postponed. The revised opening date will be announced shortly.

New Theatre Opens in the Bronx

New World Theatre, White Plains and Burke Aves., opens Friday night, Jan. 28 with "Cassablanca" and "Holy Matrimony" through Saturday, Sunday and Monday "Heaven Can Wait" plus "Fallen Sparrow." Monday and Tuesday, Soviet film "We Will Come Back," "Night Train," "Ballet Russe De Monte Carlo" are featured.

At Apollo 42nd Street

Starting Thursday for one week the Apollo 42nd St. Theatre will present "We Will Come Back," a Russian film with English titles. Also "Climbing High" with Jessie Matthews.

MOTION PICTURES

--- TODAY THRU WEDNESDAY ---

THE CHAPARRAL OF SLOVAKIA

"SHORS" THE IRVING PLACE

THE SONG OF BERNADETTE

LIFEBEAT

THE LABOR FRONT

JEFFERSON

THE MERRY WIDOW

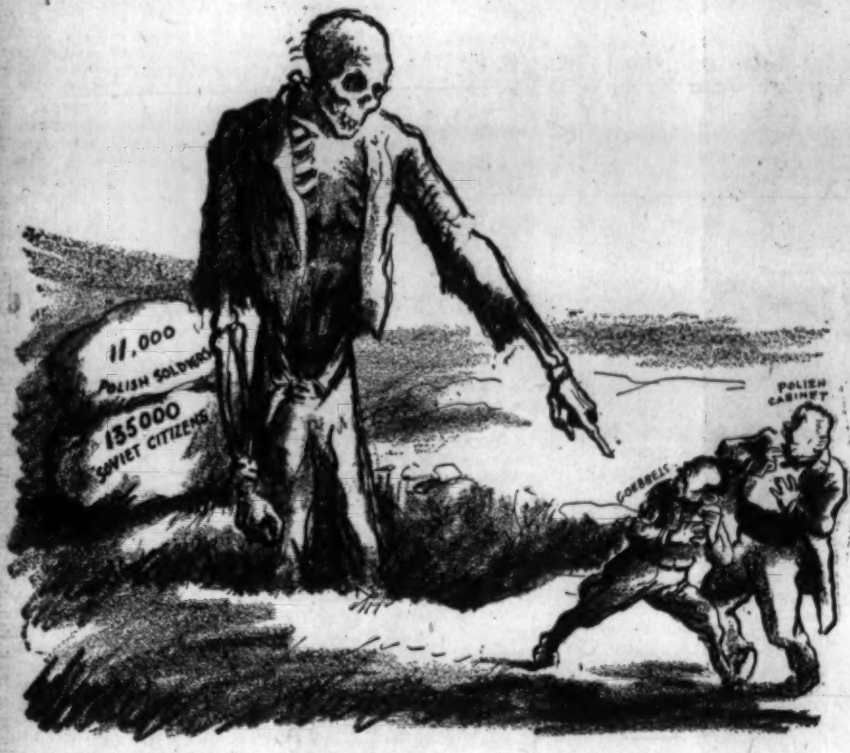
WINGED VICTORY

MOSS HART

THE HOLY MATRIMONY

THE HOLY MATRIMONY

THE HOLY MATRIMONY



Katyn and Poland

THE barbarities of the Nazis are by this time well known. But the revelation of the special Soviet commission investigating the mass graves near Smolensk, where 135,000 people were murdered by the German authorities, is shocking beyond human endurance. The whole region was depopulated by deliberate and cold-blooded mass murder. The Red Army is now taking retribution for these crimes. But we in America must take deeply to heart the lesson of these mass crimes, as we enter upon the Grand Offensive against the enemy. It is an enemy which deserves our unbridled hatred and not an ounce of pity.

The Soviet exposure of what happened in the Katyn Forest exposes not only the true face of the enemy but also the utter depravity of those who try to guard and shield him, and come to terms with him. The Peace Now crowd tells us that the Nazis, Germans and the fascist-dominated Japanese are no worse than we are. They should be taken to view that grim and ghastly sight in the Katyn woods and then brought home for trial as deceivers and enemies of the people.

But no less culpable in shielding the real crimes of the enemy and letting themselves be used by him are the men who compose the Polish Cabinet in London. Last April the German propaganda ministry started the hoax that thousands of Polish officers had been murdered by the Red Army. Without even as much as feigning disbelief in the story, the Polish Cabinet immediately asked for an International Red Cross investigation and joined in the fascist outcry against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union immediately exposed the hoax as a desperate effort to disrupt the Coalition, charged the Polish Cabinet with complicity in the conspiracy and severed relations with it.

The revelations of the Soviet commission corroborate the charge that the German authorities had murdered the 11,000 Polish army men and had attempted to cover up their crime when it became evident that they would be forced to withdraw from the Smolensk region.

The very same men in the Polish Cabinet who took Goebbels' cue and deliberately joined in the hoax are today demanding that they be respected and recognized as the representatives of the Polish people, as the voice of the hundreds of thousands of Poles slaughtered by the Nazi barbarian! These men are the men of the Munich past, continuing the policy of the old Polish governments which stood in the way of collective security and orientated upon German support against the Soviet Union. They are the men who hold fanatically to the hope that after Poland is liberated through the efforts of the Polish people and the Red Army they will return to the homeland and reestablish their reign in the spirit of Marshal Pilsudski and Col. Beck.

With that kind of Polish government there can be security neither in Europe nor in the world. These men have demonstrated their utter incapacity to work for a free and independent Poland and for friendship with the Soviet Union. Certainly, we cannot expect the Soviet peoples to accept as their

closest neighbor in Central Europe a new state built upon the foundation of anti-democratic and anti-Soviet principles; no more than we in our country can remain indifferent to the threat of a Sinarquista-fascist state in Mexico. And it is as much our concern as it is the Soviet Union's that no reactionary and unrepresentative ruling clique shall be imposed upon Poland to threaten the peace of the world again.

It is high time that the Polish Cabinet in London receive other than preferential treatment from the British and American governments. We can no longer permit it to lean upon our foreign offices. All the elements are present to bring about a solution of the Polish issue, within the framework of the Tehran accord and on the basis of the Soviet proposals on the boundary question, the justice of which has been generally conceded. Let the Polish Cabinet collapse of its own weight. A new political center, really representative of the Polish liberation movement and of the Polish patriots abroad, should be encouraged by all governments. That would be keeping pace with the Red Army advance, with the upsurge of Polish liberation, with the Declaration of Tehran.

FDR and Soldier Vote

IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S blunt message on the soldier vote was reflected the bitterness and the rising anger of America at the cynical contempt for the democratic rights of the men and women in the armed services betrayed by the Republican congressional leaders and their allies among the poll taxers.

The stubborn fact is that the Tafts and the Rankins don't want the soldiers to vote. They are playing for 'big stakes' in 1944, nothing less than control of the U. S. government and the destruction of world democratic unity. And they are not at all certain how the soldiers will vote in the fall elections.

A brief glimpse of what a Hoover-Taft-Rankin victory in the elections would mean to the country was afforded us by the disgusting scene in the House Wednesday afternoon. After Rankin had delivered a typically vile anti-Semitic, red-baiting oration, he was actually cheered by the bulk of the Republicans and some Democrats. No one answered him though surely some must have felt rage and shame that in this body, supposedly representative of the best in America, such a speech could be delivered.

This should be enough to shake all complacency regarding the future of American democracy. True, the great mass of Americans are democratic, decent citizens. But in the face of passivity and lack of united effort on the part of the democratic forces, the pro-fascist gang, always aggressive, may well seize power.

Fitting into the picture of pro-fascist disruption in preparation for the elections were the grant of funds to the Dies Committee (with the single dissenting vote of Congressman Marcantonio), which threatens to go after the political activity of labor because it knows that this is the backbone of the democratic forces; and the effort of the Smith Committee to cripple the agency through which industrial disputes are peacefully adjusted. Smith's aim here, as in his "anti-strike" bill, is to provoke strikes so as to isolate and destroy the trade unions.

Because the chief aim of the defeatists at this moment is to prevent the soldier vote, the chief business of the people is to back FDR in his demand for the modified Green-Lucas bill. Every patriot, every organization, should flood Congress with the demand that this measure be enacted into law.



THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

The House and UNRRA

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Jan. 27

REP. FRED BUSHEY, a Chicago Tribune Republican from Illinois, sponsored an amendment to wreck United States participation in UNRRA. Bushey would have made American funds for relief and rehabilitation available only through the Red Cross, thus eliminating any United Nations machinery.

This same Fred Bushey will be in active charge of the new Dies Committee witch-hunt against the Civil Service Commission because the latter no longer regards anti-fascists as dangerous enemy aliens.

In other words, the standards of political morality still prevailing in the House make it easy for a Congressman who tries to undermine the basic concepts underlying our war effort to investigate government workers who once committed the unpardonable sin of making a donation to Loyalist Spain.

The deep-rooted opposition in Congress to our government's foreign policy was never so clearly revealed as during the debate on the simple little resolution to authorize American participation in UNRRA. Here was a most elementary proposition: that the United States should cooperate with the other United Nations in relief and rehabilitation activities.

AND yet it ran into violent opposition from a majority of the Republicans in the House. There were more exceptions than usual, but they were still exceptions. In the final roll call, there were 54 votes, practically all Republican, cast against UNRRA. Even this doesn't tell the whole story. There were 175 votes for the Vorys amendment to put control

of UNRRA in the hands of the State Department rather than the President. Some of these votes can be accounted for by Republican partisanship, by politics-as-usual. But one can't be quite so charitable about some of the other amendments.

The Bushey amendment, the Smith amendment to limit UNRRA funds to \$250,000,000 and the Fish amendment requiring that 90 per cent of our contribution be spent in this country, were simply designed to kill UNRRA.

There were no roll calls on these amendments, but they were defeated on the average by votes of 136 to 75. Close to 40 per cent of the Congressmen on the floor voted for them. And more than 75 per cent of the Republicans voting supported the amendments.

I COUNTED at least 12 Republican Congressmen who actively opposed UNRRA with speeches and amendments. These were Rep. Bertram Gearhart, California Republican, who said the UNRRA agreement was unconstitutional. This wasn't just a legal argument. Gearhart has made no secret of his strong sympathy for the Nazis.

Less than a year ago Gearhart blamed the war on the Roosevelt administration because it discriminated economically against the Nazis. He said that reciprocal trade agreements favoring democratic countries "contributed much to bringing about this terrible war in which we are involved." And he asked the administration: "Did you help Mr. Hitler to get to thinking right?"

Rep. Jesse Summers of Illinois said UNRRA will "help Stalin become the real dictator of Europe." Rep. Frederick Smith of Ohio said UNRRA means putting the welfare of this country "in the hands of

Ethiopia and Mexico and Russia." Rep. Daniel Reed of Dunkirk, N. Y., said UNRRA is "anti-Christian" and that he would not vote "to enable any part of this fund to be used to undermine the Christian concept of religion."

And so on ad nauseam. Behind all the amendments and the speech-making was hatred for the Soviet Union and opposition to any form of United Nations cooperation, to everything Tehran stands for. The fact is that the majority of House Republicans made it clear that this is their real position.

MOST of the professional politicians in the Democratic Party really didn't think the war was an issue in the 1942 elections. After all, they figured, hadn't Pearl Harbor swept aside old differences?

Even the rather uninspired group of men and women who make up the Democratic National Committee have learned better. And their resolution urging the President to run for a fourth term makes administration policies on the war and the peace the only real campaign issue.

There was another major mistake in the 1942 elections which we cannot afford to make again. It was made primarily by well-meaning liberals who raised, as their principal slogan defeat of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists. They realized in a sort of a vague way that the war was an issue, but they thought it was largely historical.

Of course, the issue wasn't historical then. And it isn't historical now. Pre-Pearl Harbor records are important only as a guide to the present. The real issue is whether men who never believed in it now, who think that Tehran is a sinister plot, will be returned to positions of prominence and leadership in Congress.

Letters From Our Readers

Mike on "Voodoo"

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

For neighborhood work I find that a steady reading of the Daily Worker and The Worker offers a wealth of socially useful information. For example, quoting from Mike Gold's Jan. 21 column on Haiti enabled me to tell The Worker to my Negro seatmate on a 23rd St. bus. We both agreed that "voodoo" is merely a survival of an old African religion. It is quite harmless," although novelists have written such tall tales about it. Moreover voodoo is not to be compared with "Christian Fronters and similar American savages."

The Negro lady said that her mother had believed in voodoo but that it never did anybody any harm. The lady also said that she is a devout Catholic and is very much ashamed of the Christian Fronters. After we had talked

about Ben Davis and Doccy Wilkerson she gave me her name and address and asked me to call.

ELEN ROBERTS.

Summary Column

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why not devote regular space once or twice a week to listing bills, resolutions, etc., that are before Congress and which demand action on the part of citizens and organizations? Such a listing could summarize the content of a bill, its immediate status and action needed to win or defeat it.

Your excellent editorials and articles almost always indicate what action the reader should take, but a regular reminder and clear, concise directions in a summary column would facilitate more frequent response. A READER.

Ed. Note: We have been summarizing most important bills on Saturdays.

Not Like Tracy

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've been reading the "Daily Worker" four months and I agree with most of your readers, Frank Touchit, when he says we should add humor.

I think our jokes should be built around the defeatists and the paid and unpaid work they are doing in our country, the POLL TAXERS or any other foes of democracy whom we can fight until we lick 'em. Not like Dick Tracy who always goes from bad to worse.

LUEVIRT JACKSON.

Franklin as a Statesman

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your article on Franklin as a scientist in Monday's paper was a splendid. Hope you will write another soon on his activities as a statesman.

AN ENGINEER.

Communist Party Clubs Inspired by Discussion on Tehran Meaning

By Bill Lawrence

The interest displayed in the report of Earl Browder on "Tehran and America," the large attendance at club meetings and the numerous questions asked, promise to enrich our preparations for the coming membership drive. In the spirit of true sons and daughters of America, deeply concerned about the welfare and future of the land, New York Communists have been discussing the meaning of every sentence in that report. Greater attendance at club meetings is to be noticed everywhere, and in a healthy and constructive spirit greater clarity is sought. A wave of optimism and a feeling of greater responsibility emerges from our meetings—a feeling of pride, that once again, when our nation is at the crossroads, Browder stepped forward and indicated the path.

But ours will indeed be false pride if this illuminated highway upon which our country must travel remains the property of the Communists. Browder charted the course for the whole of the American people, and to the people we shall, as we must, take it. All of our discussions, therefore, must be viewed with both eyes towards the people. Theoretical questions must be discussed in the realm of practical life, within the frame of issues affecting the people.

The question, "Why should I join the Communist Party when I am already a member of an advanced labor organization?" is answered by life itself. What other organization in the country, however advanced and progressive, has displayed such deep foresight and concrete program with regard to the post-war period? Millions of Americans are concerned today about their jobs in the future; mothers look at their

infants with fear in their hearts lest destiny hold another bloody slaughter for them; people, ready to make sacrifices today, wonder whether the future will provide them with plenty. The Communist Party, through the report of Earl Browder, offers the people new hope, a period of peace and prosperity. Shall we not share this hope with our friends and neighbors? If in the coming weeks we learn thoroughly the meaning of "Tehran and America," display unprecedented boldness and prepare organizationally, our membership drive will be crowned with success.

TO THE PEOPLE

With no partisan advantages and aim, we must not hesitate to bring our program to the people and ask them to judge us and join us on the basis of this program. The greater the number of Communists in the country, the worse for the anti-Tehran, anti-Roosevelt forces. The more people learn about "Tehran and America," the better the guarantee for its practical application.

To build the Communist Party today is to help build a better America. It is a patriotic act. It is often said: "In your attempts to recruit, do not fail to call on the Daily Worker and The Worker for assistance." Was it ever more true? What other English-language newspaper embodies the spirit, clarity and hope of "Tehran and America"? In short, in reply to the question on what issues do we ask people to join our Party today, we answer, "Use the report of Comrade Browder with all its ramifications, as expressed in the immediate issues of the people, such as subsidies, soldiers' vote, price ceilings, stabilization of wages, etc." It should be equally clear that

between now and the national convention, we shall enlist people into the "Communist Party," which will continue under this name until such time as the convention decides otherwise.

NEW YORK GOAL

It is the intention of the New York State Committee that the New York Party organization open its drive the first two weeks in February with a 10 per cent accomplishment, based on an objective of 10,000 new members. Clearly, in addition to club, organization is imperative.

We should plan these meetings carefully. We should take all steps to visit contacts and press readers, to invite them and others to the February club meetings with the objective of recruiting them into the Party. Since the meeting of the national committee, many of our friends outside of the Party have besieged us with questions seeking clarity: Why not invite these friends to the February meetings of the club, and after answering their questions, urge them to join our Party?

To a great extent, a successful mass membership drive will depend on completing our registration. It is all very well to speak in terms of people responding to our Party once its program is thoroughly explained. If that holds true, and it does, it is even more true of those who are in the Party but have not been registered yet. Therefore, as part of the preparations for the coming membership drive and as another means of popularizing the report of Comrade Browder, renewed attempts must be made to clear the decks, thus enabling the plunge into the drive with the greatest possible participation.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

VARIOUS authors of the fictional histories of our day have attempted to describe an American Communist. But, almost everyone has missed.

Some writers made the fellow just too darn sweet. Their hero had no organs or physical substance and was not a fallible man but a pliant angel.

Others used to paint "Communists" with great sex appeal and long hair. Steinbeck once did the peculiar portrait of a goof who constantly made mystic speeches about the beauties of blood and violence, and had no sex at all.

So it went. They fell down because they were all looking for something queer, fantastic and exceptional in human nature, when the fact remained that the most typical Communist usually looked like a most typical American citizen.

Walt Whitman's divine average, in brief—but why continue arguing? A letter arrived last week from a New Jersey mother. Unconsciously she paints a "divine average" Communist such as we have hitherto failed to find in American literature.

Dear Mr. Gold, she begins. I know you are a busy man but I want to ask your advice on a matter important to myself and family. My husband and I read your articles all the time and feel you are understanding and humane and so I venture to disturb you.

My problem is this: at the age of 34, I want to go back to school. I am thinking of enrolling in the Correspondence School to study for a high school diploma. I graduated grammar school twenty years ago, but for different reasons could not continue my education.

Now, although I have no business career in mind, I feel with my husband that I can help my 11-year-old child when he attends a high school if I have previously studied his problems. We are Communists. We want for our son not only material benefits of education, but also a broad understanding of the problems and ideals of the working people.

Without education one's social usefulness is limited, as my husband often says. I will tell you some of his background. He was born in Spain 46 years ago, and left in his teens. He was studious as a boy and loved all knowledge but had to stop at grammar school and go to work. But he still worships education and is constantly reading and studying.

He went back to Spain in June, 1937, and served as an ambulance driver in the American Medical Unit, returning here in 1939. To him I owe my awareness of the problems of the human race.

I keep the wheels of our home running smoothly for parents, husband and son, and as my husband works on a late factory shift from 4:30 P.M. to 12:30 A.M. and I do not go to sleep until he is home. I have a few free hours every night which I can use to great advantage in something worthwhile to myself and humanity.

I live among people as completely in the dark as I was a few short years back but thanks to my dear husband I am deeply aroused, even if not completely effectual. How can I discuss anything if I haven't the fundamentals? I cannot combat darkness with darkness. I must have light.

Therefore, dear friend and comrade, please let me know what your opinion is as to the correspondence school. The cost of a four year course is \$280 to be paid on the installment plan. The salesman is calling for our answer in a few days. My husband is not a big earner, but we will gladly curtail other things to meet this necessity of education.

I gave her the advice to take on the course. Many correspondence schools are not much good. They charge large sums for ordinary textbooks one could pick up for a few dimes, and throw in a few mimeographed examination sheets from time to time.

Nevertheless, when people are isolated and have no other door to knowledge, this correspondence method is useful. Let us hope the new Jefferson School for Social Science will remember the hungry and thirsty outside of New York—folks in lost little villages and backwoods areas where adult education was never heard of.

And now, if anyone wants a portrait of a typical Communist, how about this letter from a member of America's divine average?

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 28, 1939

NEW YORK—In his column in the "Daily" today Harry Gamson said:

A feeling of alarm has gripped the people of England. More of them have noted that every time Prime Minister Chamberlain returned from a cordial trip to the fascist dictators he returned dragging behind him a greater war menace for Great Britain.

To ally swiftly rising anti-Chamberlain opposition growing out of the uneasiness, the day Barcelona fell, Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, made a strange speech. With un-Tory excitement over the danger and with feigned vigor he came to Chamberlain's defense with a spurious show of strength against the fascist dictators. But as always throughout the shameful history of the Chamberlain regime, he used his heaviest invective against those who are warning the people of Great Britain concerning the peril of the Chamberlain policy.

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